

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

The only persons authorised to receive Money and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are Mr. JOHN HARRIS, and Mr. Wm. BALL, Collectors, Sydney; Mr. JOSEPH HUNT, Bilmain; Mr. T. M. SLOAN, Bathurst; Mr. LARAN WHITE, Windsor; Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, Parramatta; Mr. A. W. LARTYMORE, Maitland and Wallumbilla; Mr. JOHN BROWN, Campbelltown; Mr. JOHN COLLEMAN, Penrith; Mr. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; Mr. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; Mr. JOHN HARRIS, Wollongong; Mr. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; Mr. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, Castlereagh and Merton; Mr. JOHN GRAY, Orange; Mr. THOMAS BROOK, Mr. HENRY ALDERSON, Clarence River; Mr. JOSEPH LLOYD, Port Phillip; CAPTAIN THOM, Launceston, and Van Diemen's Land; Mr. WILLIAM BARNARD RHODES, Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "KEMP AND FAIRBANKS, Printers, Sydney."

who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.

The particulars and conditions may be
learned on application at this office.
T. W. RAMSAY,
Dep. Com. Gen.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN NEALE
Sussex-street South, September 2. 6033

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
PERFORMED with accuracy and
despatch, at low prices, by
KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

Any person giving information that will lead to the discovery of the party who sent the said letter shall be handsomely rewarded.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON.
"Bee Hive," Sydney. 3192

Bligh-street, Sydney, where orders will be received.

P. P. KING,
Commissioner,
Australian Agricultural Company

July 1.

REIBY COTTAGE TO BE LET.
Apply to **RICHARD PEEK.**
452, George-street, 214

The whole of the above lands are now let to a respectable tenant at £50 per annum under a lease which expires on the 1st January, 1847.

For particulars apply to Mr. James W. Bligh, solicitor, Bathurst; or to Mr. F. Biddell, solicitor, Windsor.

Terms at sale 250

capable of being minutely examined and recognized. The above gentleman made a very minute search for bruises or marks, to ascertain if the fear of the family and the public respecting his having been made away with had any foundation; but it must be stated that the minutely search, but he was not successful in finding any marks or signs of violence.

A few small articles were found in his pockets, which it was known he had purchased before he left Goulburn, on the day he was last seen alive. Verdict, accidentally drowned.

BERRIMA.
The following Address and Reply have been handed to us for insertion:—
Berrima Court House,
September 4, 1844.

Sir,—We, the Magistrates now assembled at the Court of Assizes for the District of Berrima, cannot allow you to retire from the position which you have so long occupied as a member of the Quarter Sessions for this colony, without expressing our sincere respect for the manner in which you have discharged the duties which have been entrusted to you. We believe that the unremitting diligence and acknowledged ability which you have exhibited in the discharge of those duties, through all the time during which you have been presiding as Chairman, have been a chief cause of the success of the Quarter Sessions, and the importance which they have acquired in the estimation of the public mind; and, therefore, we cannot but cheerfully acknowledge the debt that we especially owe to you for having so given to the conduct of our Court the public respect and confidence which we cannot but extend to your jurisdiction.

Wishing that the public may derive from the performance of your new duties, as Solicitor-General, the same success as you have achieved in your former services as Chairman, and that you yourself may enjoy the happy satisfaction of well and faithfully fulfilling the duties of each office.

We have the honor, &c., &c.,
J. NORTH, P.M., Berrima.
CHARLES THOMAS, J.P.
M. NICHOLSON, J.P.
HENRY BOWEN, J.P., C.C.L.
THOMAS BELL, J.P., Braidwood.
JOHN LAMBE, J.P., C.C.L., Maneroo.
To W. M. Manning, Esq., Solicitor-General, &c.

REPLY.
Berrima, September 5, 1844.

Gentlemen,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I have this morning received your Address. The whole course of my connection with the Quarter Sessions of this colony, has been marked with causes for thankfulness to them. The confidence and unvarying courtesy extended to me during a period of seven years, and the intelligent assistance and able support which I have always received from your body at large, and to which the public is mainly indebted for the result of my exertions, all these are circumstances which I gratefully acknowledge; and it is now peculiarly gratifying, on my retirement from the Chairmanship, to receive from the Magistrates assembled here this touching proof of their appreciation of my conduct.

Accept, gentlemen, my warmest thanks for the kind review which you have taken of my past services, and for your frankness in saying that you enjoyed my discharge, which above all things I value, arising from the result of my exertions, and the public is mainly indebted for the result of my exertions, and the public is mainly indebted for the result of my exertions.

To S. North, Esq., and the Magistrates assembled at the Berrima Assizes.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.
Gentlemen,—In the course of my remarks this evening at the Meeting in the School of Arts, I stated as one of the three grounds on which the Irish System was to be maintained, that the Irish System was to be maintained, that the Irish System was to be maintained.

As soon as I reached home, I examined the two sets of the books of the Board I now have in my house—the one of which I borrowed from the Council Office at the time, and the other I had got myself from the late Rev. V. Carlsie, Secretary to the Board in Dublin, in the year 1837. Neither of the sets is complete, and each contains books not in the other, and the one from the Council Office is part of the series sent out to Sir Richard Bourke. It also happens, however, that with the exception of a single book on mensuration, printed in 1834, all the others were printed in Dublin, in 1835 or 1836. Now as I have every reason to believe that the books Mr. C. speaks of as having been received by himself from the Council Office, and that they were printed in Dublin, in 1835 or 1836, how is it possible that I could have read in Sydney, in the months of January and February, 1845, books that were only published in Dublin in 1835, and that the books are about, and that they must have been coming from the Council Office, and that they must have been coming from the Council Office.

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I have much pleasure in stating, that I did not entertain the remotest idea that you were the private mover and instigator of the proceedings there, and can state positively that the mob was not under your control, and that you did endeavour to obtain a hearing for the gentlemen who wished to address the meeting. Your language was, as near as I can recollect, "I wish for a full and fair discussion of the subject, and request a patient hearing for the gentleman."

I think your observations respecting the Judge's charge, and the trial of O'Connell were not calculated to inflame the passions of rational men.

I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. R. WILSHIRE.

To Rev. J. McEnroe.
Berrima Court House,
September 4, 1844.

Sir,—We, the Magistrates now assembled at the Court of Assizes for the District of Berrima, cannot allow you to retire from the position which you have so long occupied as a member of the Quarter Sessions for this colony, without expressing our sincere respect for the manner in which you have discharged the duties which have been entrusted to you.

We believe that the unremitting diligence and acknowledged ability which you have exhibited in the discharge of those duties, through all the time during which you have been presiding as Chairman, have been a chief cause of the success of the Quarter Sessions, and the importance which they have acquired in the estimation of the public mind; and, therefore, we cannot but cheerfully acknowledge the debt that we especially owe to you for having so given to the conduct of our Court the public respect and confidence which we cannot but extend to your jurisdiction.

Wishing that the public may derive from the performance of your new duties, as Solicitor-General, the same success as you have achieved in your former services as Chairman, and that you yourself may enjoy the happy satisfaction of well and faithfully fulfilling the duties of each office.

We have the honor, &c., &c.,
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M. NICHOLSON, J.P.
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Accept, gentlemen, my warmest thanks for the kind review which you have taken of my past services, and for your frankness in saying that you enjoyed my discharge, which above all things I value, arising from the result of my exertions, and the public is mainly indebted for the result of my exertions.

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THE GREEN SHIP FINE LAMP.
having all her best weight on board, and requiring but little additional light weight, offers a good opportunity for passengers, and will leave about the 10th of October.

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN COFFER HOUSE.
MR. SAMUEL DAVIES, elder son of the late James Davies, deceased, and administrator to his estate, begs most respectfully to inform the members of the Subscription Room, from whom his late father received so many acts of support and kindness during his lifetime, that he has determined to carry on the business of the Subscription Room in all its departments, as it has existed during the last sixteen years, as well as of the tavern and hotel; and he trusts, with numerous improvements, now in progress of fulfilment, with regard to the quantity, quality, and priority of information from every quarter of the world. To accomplish these objects no pains or expense will be spared; and Mr. Samuel Davies hopes, in consequence, that he will receive from the members of the Subscription Room a more liberal support, and that the centre of political and commercial intelligence.

Arrangements are in progress, and will speedily be completed, for placing in the hands of the members of the Subscription Room not only the earliest intelligence which may reach, Bristol, Liverpool, Falmouth, London, Dover, &c., but also by Mr. Waghorn's express, whatever can be forwarded by mail from Egypt, India, and China, and at the same time as the news are received by the morning and evening newspapers.

It is confidently hoped that attention to the interests and wishes of the members of the Subscription Room will afford general satisfaction, and Mr. Samuel Davies begs further to state that for the accommodation of those who may honor him with their favours in the tavern and hotel department, or the North and South American Coffee House, he has laid in a complete stock of the most superior wines, spirits, malt and other liquors, which it is possible to procure and which he begs to call their attention.

SIMMONS'S SALOON.
THIS EVENING, Monday, September 4th, 1844, to commence at seven o'clock precisely.

NO CHARGE FOR ADMISSION!
Several singers are engaged, and a number of talented amateurs will render assistance.

MR. PHILLIPS.
Will, for the first time, sing his version of "Miss Lucy Long," and also describe "Duncan's regatta," in his own peculiar style, &c.

THE EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER.
Will keep his friends in good humour, and prove himself at home.

A musician of celebrity will preside at the pianoforte. Concert nights, every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

GENERAL EDUCATION.
ON TUESDAY NEXT will be published, Notes on the Ninth Report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland; showing that the objects of the Church Education Society are not refuted by that Report.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BENEFIT SOCIETY.
The Meeting of the Members of the Committee of the above Society, postponed until To-morrow Evening, 10th inst., owing to the public meeting on Education this evening.

BIRTH.
At Coruna Cottage, Raymond Terrace, on the 5th inst., the lady of T. Digby Miller, Esq., of a son.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.
We insert for the information of the public an abstract of all the sales which take place THIS DAY.

MR. R. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Haberdashery, Shirts, &c.
MR. J. ROBERTS.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the brig "Grosvenor," 201 tons, a Chronometer, also, Groceries, Porter, Ale, Wine, &c.
MR. MORT.—On the Darling Harbour Wharf, (late Gosling, Browne, and Co.), at 11 o'clock, a new Threshing Machine, Hay Presses, &c.
MR. S. HEBBLEWHITE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, &c.
MR. J. STEVENSON.—At the Royal Hotel, at half-past 12 o'clock, a Bagatelle Board, complete.
MR. STEVENSON.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Land and Cottages near the New Barracks, South Head Road, 1860 Sheep, &c.; at 1 o'clock, City Property in Sussex and Bathurst streets.

COUNTRY SALES.
MR. L. WHITE.—At the Rose Inn, Penrith, September 17, 794 acres, called Piper's Farm, Mr. J. STEVENSON, at 11 o'clock, September 20, Horses, Cattle, Bullocks, Allotments of Land at Yass and O'Connell Town.
MR. T. M. SLOWAN.—At Read's Inn, Bathurst, September 17, 1920 Acres of Land, at Dunn's Plains.

STRAKER TO WOLLONGONG.
FROM Kellick's Wharf, Sussex-street, This Evening, at 9 o'clock, returning from Wollongong to-morrow night.

CLARENCE RIVER STEAMER.
THE WILLIAM IV. steam-boat will leave for the above district on Wednesday Evening next, the 14th inst., at 7 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.
THE new Packet Schooner "Arthur Devlin," commanded by Captain Wilson, will leave Wilson's Wharf on Saturday, the 14th inst., For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN ALGER, 468, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.
WARRANTED FIRST VESSEL.
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON SATURDAY NEXT, 14th INSTANT.

THE first-class, fast-going, packet brig "L O J," 182 tons register, J. C. Tucker, commander, is now taking in cargo, and will positively sail as above.

Cabin and steerage passengers proceeding by this vessel may depend on being supplied with every comfort, and the best of wines and provisions. Passengers intending to proceed to Hobart Town are requested to view the accommodations of this vessel.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Tucker, on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Hobart Town Packet Office, Queen-street.

"HAIDRE," FOR LONDON.
PASSENGERS by the above vessel are requested to call on board on Tuesday, 12th inst., as she will then proceed to sea.

ECCESTON AND HIRST.
Agents.
September 9, 1844.

PARRAMATTA PROPERTY.
FOR SALE, twelve Houses, all tenanted, and nineteen Building Allotments; part of the purchase money may remain on security. Plan and particulars can be seen at the office of CHARLES BELBY, 476, George-street.

FOR SALE.
At the corner of Pitt and Liverpool streets, an excellent Saddle Horse, warranted sound and quiet. He is six years old; has been in harness; and will be on view till three o'clock this day.

A FRENCH LADY, having two hours disengaged in the day, would be happy to meet with a family that would require her attendance daily, or three times a week, to give instruction in French, Italian, Music, and Drawing; also, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and the general knowledge of a good education. For cards and particulars, apply to Messrs. CRYSTAL and HUGHES, 297, George-street.

OUR SHOP. No. 19, Hunter-street, will not be opened this week, on account of taking stock.

SETTLERS, Country Storekeepers, &c., requiring Drapery, Slops, Clothing, &c., will do well to purchase them from the remaining stock of BEACH and GLEESON, GEORGE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE OLD BURIAL GROUNDS.

The proprietors being about to sell off the entire stock without delay.

Super calicoes, at 3d. per yard.
Full sized rug, from 2s. 6d. each.
Blankets, all sizes, from 6s. 6d. per pair.
Prints, de laines, marines, and flannels.
Hosiery, gloves, and hats.

The great bulk of this stock has been marked at half price, for cash only, from the day of the advertisement. By Mr. Waghorn's express, whatever can be forwarded by mail from Egypt, India, and China, and at the same time as the news are received by the morning and evening newspapers.

TALLOW!! TALLOW!!
THE Underigned beg to apprise the Clergy and Stockholders of the Southern District, that the Tallow for the preparations they are enabled to steam down ONE THOUSAND SHEEP AND FIFTY HEAD OF CATTLE PER DAY, which will prevent the unavoidable delay caused at smaller establishments.

In order to meet the depression of the times the charges will be as follows:—
Cattle 7s. each.
Sheep 7d. per head.
The greatest care will be taken in packing the Tallow for exportation, they are determined no packages shall be used that will in any respect injure the quality of the Tallow, or allow leakage, and will be charged at cost price, warranted sound, and bear the brand of the establishment.

Tallow, Hides, and Sheepskins, purchased of stock slaughtered at their establishment; or for the convenience of Settlers the same will be received in payment at market prices.

Advances in cash if required, will be made on stock sent for boiling down, and to save the trouble of hauling them with their pack-trains from incidental expenses, and situation have been erected on the ground for the accommodation of the men in charge of stock, where every thing will be provided gratuitously.

Settlers will find extensive Sheep and Cattle yards and paddocks for their stock. BENJAMIN AND MOSES, Argyle Street Boiling Establishment, Town-rang, Goulburn, September 2, 1844.

CHEAP WINES—NO PUFF.
Important to Private Gentlemen, Publicans, &c., &c.

ON SALE by the Underigned.
Good port wine at 12s. per dozen.
Superior ditto at 15s. per dozen.
Very superior at 18s., richly worth 30s.
Good sherry at 12s.
Superior ditto at 14s.
Very superior at 18s.

Town-rang at 2s. 6d. per gallon.
Bottled and put up, the best sample in the market, at 8s. per dozen; also a few casks of Port and sherry wines, acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to any in the colony, bottled immediately after pressing, and in such cases as had in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks, or by the gallon.


BLACK TRA.
FOUR hundred boxes, superior to any offered.

One hundred and seventy boxes tobacco pipes (White).
Fifty cases Edinburgh pale ale, 6s. 6d. per dozen.
All will be sold by single package, or otherwise, at the Store of J. K. HEYDON, King-street West.

GEORGE SMALL.
Opposite the Bank of Australasia.
September 7, 1844.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
FOR SALE, by the Underigned—
Blocks, mast hoops, and jib hanks.
Black tin and braziers' solder.
Brass nail thimbles and screws.
Brass wire, No. 1 to 15.
Boots, rubbers, pig, and axes.
Brass sheet, 15 to 40 lbs.
Cake splint.
Cane brandy (best Champagne).
Copper boiler bottoms, 3 to 6 feet.
Copper boiler, 4 to 1 inch.
Copper braziers, 12 to 35 lbs.
Copper pump tanks, 20 oz.
Copper sheathing nails, 1 to 2 1/2 inch.
Copper wire, English patent, and spungers.
Cut glass, English, and small.
Deck-lights.
Ensigns, Union Jacks, and Marryat's signals.
English Gin.

Library of Austr



IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF
DUNLOP AND CO.
(By order of the Trustees.)
THE BRIG SARAH.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
THIS DAY, the 9th SEPTEMBER,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
The Brig *SARAH*, 201 6-94 tons burthen, new and Chartered, as the new line of De-lolitt's Wharf, Miller's Point, with all her stores, fast and running rigging, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A very fine Chronometer.
Terms—Cash.
Inventory and Register may be seen at the Mart.
This vessel, which is tank-built, sails remarkably fast, and will carry a large cargo. She is in fact of that description that requires no further comment from the Auctioneer to attract the attention of parties wishing to have a first-rate vessel. 3179

TO GROCERS, SHIP-CHANDLERS,
WINK MERCHANTS, AND THE
TRADE IN GENERAL.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
THIS DAY, the 9th INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Seven cases patent congrue matches, 362 gross
Two cases wax tapers, 26 gross
One case damask tea-cups
Ninety ten-catty boxes congue tea, ex *Urgent*, from Manila
One crate containing—
Lantheons, jappanned black-jacks, jappanned tumblers, speaking trumpets, mop leads, &c., ex *Hutchel*
One case sundrery ship chandlery, ex *Cuba*
Thirty-six boxes anglo, 1 cwt. each
Twenty-six cases Searnett's bottled porter, 4 dozen each
Twelve hogsheds
Two barrels
Five hogsheds superior sherry
One case arrowroot, 450 lb.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 3180

TO IRONMONGERS, SADDLERS,
BUILDERS, DEALERS, AND
OTHERS.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
On TUESDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Ten dozenrenching spoons
Four dozen and a half navigator's ditto
Seventeen dozen and nine-twelfths garden ditto
Nine cart axles, with bushes complete
One hundred and sixty pairs cart brakes
Four double and two single barrel guns
One cask tin spoons, flasks, coffee pots, &c.
One cask Britannia metal spoons, tea-pots, &c.
One cask black staple vices
One cask cooper's drivers
One cask cutlery, assorted
One cask augers and chisels
One cask strong hoes
One cask steelyards
One cask plasterer's and bricklayer's trowels, hammers, &c.
One cask tinned goblets, tea kettles, boilers, &c.
One cask wheat and coffee mills
One cask cart harnes
One cask saddler's ironmongery
Three casks locks, &c., assorted
Two casks tinned tea kettles, assorted scales
Fire wheat mills
Terms at sale. 3188

SHARES IN THE GENERAL ASSU-
RANCE COMPANY.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF A. B. SPARK—
By ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, an
WEDNESDAY, the 11th SEPTEMBER,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
Seventy Shares in the General Assurance Company, £7 each share.
Terms at sale.
Only £2 10s. per share was paid up, and £2 10s. has been added to each share for accrued profits, besides the dividends declared; in addition to which this flourishing Company has a surplus balance of £12,018 0s. 10d., according to the last report of 16th July, 1844, the Auctioneer can therefore confidently assert that a safer investment cannot be met with in the colony. 3186

SUPERIOR OLD COFFEE.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on
WEDNESDAY, the 11th SEPTEMBER,
At eleven o'clock,
(Immediately before the sale of the Sheep and Cattle, and Shares in the General Assurance Company,)
Two hundred bags of superior old Coffee, the best sample at present in the market, in lots to suit purchasers.
Samples may be seen at the Mart.
Terms at sale. 3180


TO STAND THIS SEASON, at Mr. Morris's, Campbelltown; (Mr. Ashcroft's, Menangle Ford; at Mr. Cranfield's, the Oaks; and at Mr. Robert Welling's, Liverpool, that celebrated imported horse
JIM CROW.
Also, on the same days, and at the same stands, that celebrated imported draught horse
CLINKER.
Clinker was imported by Mr. Hill, is a chestnut horse, bred by Mr. John White, of Rose Hill Farm near Downham in Norfolk; he was by Ploughboy out of Drudge, Drudge by Farmer's Glory, that was bred by that noted cart horse breeder Mr. Spinkes, of Suffolk notoriety. At Downham he gained the premium for being the best cart colt shown at that fair; he obtained the premium at Ipswich for being the best three-year old, and at Downham the same year he likewise obtained the premium for the three-year olds. He was sold to a farmer of the name of Jackson, near Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire, where he recovered for three years, proved himself a sure (real getter), and was considered the best cart horse in the country. His stock, which is very superior, now coming three year old, may be seen about Windsor. Owing to the pressure of the times, the terms are reduced from £2 5s. to £1 5s. for a single mare, groomage included; for two or more mares, £1 each, groomage included; good secure paddocks to be let, and a large quantity of each of the above places, but no risk incurred.
All payments to be made to Mr. Charles Morris, at Campbelltown, on or before the 1st of January, 1845.
Campbelltown, September 8. 308

Printed and Published by **CHARLES KENT** at the
JOHN FAIRFAX, at the Morning
ing Office, Lower George-street
South Wales, Monday, September 8, 1844.

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part accurate and extensive knowledge; and in the reading lessons, there are short treatises and pieces of moral instruction, and eunuchs are ordered. The Bishop of Australia says, he has looked at them, and that they are neither better nor worse than those used in the Episcopalian schools; but unless the Episcopalian school books have improved most wonderfully of late years, I must attribute the perfection of your children to their being with which he is familiar, and which have thus become his favourites. For myself, I think they vie with the admirable reading lessons of the British and Foreign school; and especially in the particulars of simple disquisitions on political economy I yield them no vain praise. I have not read the school books. To repress the mis-statements made in some quarters, I will quote two or three pieces of poetry. The charge of atheism is repelled by the very title of the first quotation, and in

OMNIPRESENCE OF GOD,
Above, below, where'er I gaze,
The guiding finger, Lord, I view,
Traced in the midnight sky's blue blaze,
Or glistening in the morning dew :—
What's so beautiful as Thy presence there,
Is but thine own reflection there.

I hear thee in the stormy wind,
That turns the ocean wave to foam ;
When the wondrous music I find,
When Summer airs around me roam :—
The tempest and the calm declare
Thy power, thy thou art everywhere.

I find thee in the depth of night,
And read thy name in every star,
That drinks its splendour from the light
That flows from Thine all-potent ear :—
Thy footstool, Lord, each starry gem
Composes ; not thy diadem.

And when the radiant orb of light
Has hid its disc the morning sun, with gold,
Sate with the blaze, my weary sight
Shrinks from the wonders I behold ;—
That of glory, bright and fair,
Is but thy living shadow there.

Thine is the silent noon of night—
The twilight e'er—the dewy morn ;
What's so beautiful
Thine hands have fashion'd to adorn :—
Thy glory walks in every sphere,
And all things witness to thy power.

The **charge of Deian** may be met by a **verse** forming part of a hymn, entitled

THE SAVIOUR,
Hail to the Lord's anointed,
Great David's greater Son,
Hail, in the time appointed
His reign on earth begun.

He comes to break oppression,
To set the captive free,
To take away transgression,
And rule in equity.

He comes with succour speedy
To those who suffer wrong,
To help the poor and needy,
And bid the weak be strong.

To give them power for aching,
Their darkness turn to light,
Whose souls, condemned by lying,
Were precious in his sight.

The third piece I shall adduce, is one that meets the deficient morality of the heathen epic Horace, and is from the pen of our domestic poet Cowley.

DETACHED PIECES.

Not always tempt the distant deeps,
Nor always timorously creep
Along the tremendous shores
Horace,

And is this all? Can reason do no more
Than bid me shun the deeps, and dread the shore?
No; but instructs me, how to venture;
'Tis he Christian has an art unknown to thee:
He holds no parley with unsteady fears;
Where duty bids, he dares;
Faces a thousand dangers at her rail,
And trusts in his God to save them all.

My last reference is to the poem with which the fifth lesson book closes, and appears to be admonitory of the duty we should discharge to the 13,000 uneducated children of the colony.

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOUR?

Thy neighbour? 'Tis the man from whom
That power to aid and bless;
Whose acting heart or burning brow
Thy nothing hand and tongue
Thy neighbour? 'Tis the fainting poor
Whose eye with want is dim,
Whom hunger sends to knock at door,
Go thou and succour him.

Thy neighbour? 'Tis that weary man,
Whose years are at their brink;
Bent low with sickness, need, and pain,
Go thou and comfort him.

Thy neighbour? 'Tis the heart bereft
Of every charity;
Widow and orphan helpless laid,
Go thou and shelter them.

Thy neighbour? 'Tis the despised slave,
Petter'd in thought and limb;
Whose hopes are all beyond the grave,
Go thou and ransom him.

Oh, pass not, pass not, heedless by,
Perhaps thou canst redeem:
The weeping heart from misery,
Oh share thy lot with him.

These quotations I assure you are equally as fairly made, not a few gems out of a heap of coarse matter, but a fine specimen of the staple of the books both in prose and verse. The lessons of morality interspersed with Scripture history, and with the principles of religion, are freely indicated. Take only one specimen from the fifth book, page 108. The fifth era chronology.

[illegible]

books which have produced, and which are producing, a similar state of mind. It poses the possibility that the books of the Lazzarini may be used during the special instruction given by their own priest to the children of the school. The Lazzarini, as Roman Catholic children being in the school, house they may by a change in the meaning of the term be used in the schools. His intention is the understanding of the sophism and the fallacy. I can assure him will be leading to disabuse the public of the fallacy which has gone abroad, that this hymn to the Virgin is now used as part of the school lesson, especially in the schools of the Lazzarini. This hymn has been used even in the separate instruction by the priests, and when there are many priests who would refuse to teach it; and when, now, the Lazzarini are under the sanction of their own denominational member of the Board. But if his Lordship will suppose possibilities, I think I can supply him in return, suppose the Bishop of the diocese, or the Lazzarini, I think I can supply, and a few hymns of his new Lordship's selection to take charge of the Episcopal schools, and have full charge over the books, and the children, things very different from what I have said, and what and what hymns also! Need I descend into particulars. Then here is an Episcopalian hymn to the Virgin, it is by the Rev. Mr. Wells, who at the time of the Lazzarini was in the diocese then transferred to be, a clergyman of the Church of England.

TO THE VIRGIN MARY.
 Ave Maria! Mother bless'd,
 To whom all creatures assent
 Clings the Eternal Child;
 Favour'd beyond Archangels' prayer,
 With first-born on thy breast gleam
 Thy new-born infant smil'd.

Ave Maria! Thou whose name
 All hallow'd tongues incessant
 Yet may we reach thy shrine;
 For he, thy Son and Saviour, vows
 To crown all lowly, lofty souls
 With love and joy like thine

I might go further, and quote collects proposed by these Oxford Tractarians, adopted from the Romish breviary for use in Protestant churches. I will not do so, but I will quote the Lord God, that we, thy servants may ever prosper in perpetual health of body and mind, and by the glorious intercession of the blessed Mary, ever Virgin, may be delivered from pre-

sent sadness, and enjoy eternal bliss." Shall I now call this system of rote repetition the denominational system, or the system of rote repetition, and such a hymn may, by possibility, be used by the Episcopalians in their schools? Certainly not, it is a possibility, which I trust will never be realized. Heaven forbid that the kind of heresy should prevail in the Church of England. But I do say, concerning the possibility supposed by the Bishop of Australia, and the possibility of the use of the Bible in the schools, is as valid as the other. The more grave objection urged by conscientious Protestants, that the Bible is excluded from the schools, demands a more serious consideration. I would make the case simply this, that the Bible is not used as a class-book. It is not forbidden to any of the children, it may be used by them at any time, and in any place, and in any school by their own ministers. The children have two days in the week, and one of these the Sunday for its study. I am a Protestant—I have no great objection to the motto, the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible. The Bible in defiance of human systems. The Bible paramount over all creeds, and catechisms. But I have yet to learn that it is a necessary part of the curriculum of the sacred volume shall be read between certain hours in a public school. There is a vast difference between a reverend use of the Scripture and an unwise use of the Bible. At particular season there is a vast difference between denying children the use of the Bible and telling them to lay it on one side; while they get the same instruction from the Bible, and inconsistent with the position I took in 1839. Then the proposal for the Irish system appeared to be a Catholic movement, and to be a gross inconsistency, and I said, "I would rather have to fight its direct aim an invasion upon our principles. I then resisted it. But what is the case now: no one can deny that the Catholics are the authors of this movement; it came from them, and who, as a body, may be considered ignorant, and upon the unimpeachable principle of doing good to all without injustice to any. The State takes no notice of the movement.

"I will know nothing of your divisions, I must educate all, and as I cannot, without injustice to some, teach in a denominational manner, I will teach the foundation truths of religion, I will inculcate the principles of morality, and as to any peculiar method of religious instruction, whether with the Bible or without it, I leave it to yourselves. You do your duty, I am anxious to discharge mine. I said that I would not divide, and I am not given. By an appeal to the Scripture Lessons. I say they are, I have already quoted passages in the Reading Lessons which imply the solemnity of Revelation; the Scripture Lessons are the Revelation itself; one entire book of the Bible is the Revelation; the Bible is the revelation, and the evidence of Christianity in particular. Consider in the second place, how much every lover of the Bible must have his

views facilitated when education is pushed to the point of compulsion, and when men who could only depend on moral instruction, if they would even attend to that, may possess the lively oracles for themselves. The general system aids every minister, even the itinerant teacher, in his way to a liberal school teacher. The soil is prepared into which the good seed may be sown. Do any of us throw open the mind to false teaching, and we are the first to be taught to learn the truth. As regards denominational teaching, we are all on the same level, and it requires ill for those who are afraid of it. No man will be a gainer by general instruction. A gainer, not by proselytism, but by redemption from the practical atheism in which men dwell. No man will be a loser by the spread of light or sound. It has been asked in this morning's *Herald*, whether the system has changed since 1836. No! but the aspect of it has. It has been the same, but the men who propose it do so impartially, and ought to have the confidence of the colony. Has the system changed? No! But the men who make it are more earnest in their direct efforts to reclaim our increasing population, they shall neglect our duty, and must rue the consequences. Time will not allow me to say more than objects of our duty, and our duty, if error and imperfection have crept into the administration of the system by the Board in Ireland, there is the greater reason why some of our public bodies should be placed under the superintendence of schools. For if they do these things in a green tree, what will they do in a dry? If abuses arise under an open and public Board, it is no more than to be expected that they will multiply? To ensure education, properly so called, we must exact the qualification, raise the pay, and hallow the profession of the teacher. We must have the same standard accomplished by a Board. In our public examinations, all praise the children and the patrons, but very few thank the master himself. He is not to be commended for his faults, and by inefficient men being discarded, due honour will be awarded to the worthy. You will now be prepared to hear the following re-

That in its inception of this meeting, the Educational system, commonly called Lord Stanley's system, now in vogue, and successful in Ireland, affords such a basis for the future of education in this country in the duty of the state to establish, and as professedly to maintain, a system of education, to wit, without any compromise of Christian principle.

In moving this resolution, I cannot do better than quote the words of the Bishop of Australia, although, with no desire to appropriate his words, so far as I am able to follow out such a principle, (i. e. of divine instruction by the ministers of different persuasions in the schools,) I cannot do better than quote the words of the Bishop of Australia, although, with no desire to appropriate his words, so express myself, all existing errors in religion; to issue a mandate, that if any one now hold false doctrines, he and his descendants, so far as they can be reached, shall be required to hold the same, without interruption, for ever."

What system is the Bishop describing? The general one. Can any one concur with him? I think not. In fact, the Bishop is powerful and accurate language, the denominational system? The metaphor is beautiful, but the application is bad. To stereotype, is to cast in one fixed state the print which has been set up with type, and which is to remain forever unchanging for ever. Now, I ask, which is likely to stereotype error—the system which gives the foundation of learning, and which is to remain forever unchanging, good and ill, or the system which commits the interests of education to one body of men. The system which arranges the form, and which is to be constantly to amend and correct, is the system which puts the metal into one mould. **Stereotype error!**

I think, my lord, for teaching me that word. *Resign the children entirely to half-a-dozen denominations, and you must resign them to error; for error is the necessary result of correction. It is just because you shall not stereotype error, nor hand down corruption or doctrine interminably, that a general system is the only way to secure the truth.* The nature of human nature, men will teach error, the State shall not be a party to the deed; but lodge the guilt and the punishment of it upon those who do it. *For error is not error, error will not be stereotyped by the general system; no, nor by the denominational system itself: for, I believe, there is a righteous God in human nature, who will not allow all error, and make all truth prevail.* The very nature of his Lordship points, as an earnest of this; at that tower of pride man would decree uniformity and ~~teach~~ *teach* one sect denomination to the exclusion of all others, and forbid it even as denominational differences prevent ecclesiastical domination. His Lordship sees madness in the assembled denominations pursuing a system together, the madman, madly existing, when they pursue their instructions apart: let us then give the foundation truths by which this madness may be corrected; let us, by a general system diffuse the light of truth, and let us hope that by which a new order of affairs may arise. Securing a general system, we may hope to realise the idea of universal education; we may

found adequate to carry the teacher to the furthest bounds of the colony. Not favouring the child of the city more than the child of the bush, we may look forward to the period which will see the children of the bush, as well as those of the city, flocking to the schools all over Australia from town to town—from hamlet to hamlet—from cottage to cottage—even, to the borders of the wilderness, we may convey the blessings of a sound, moral, and religious education.

Rev. Dr. LANG, in seconding the resolution, said, that although one of the original requisitions, it was not, from the first, his intention to occupy the time of the meeting at any length for it would be unfair and impolitic that the members of the Society should be kept waiting for what was not their opinion, but that of the public, which was required, in order to determine whether the course which they adopted was

right or wrong. In this question he had a personal interest, as his own character was, in some degree, involved by their decision, and he was not a person who could be guided with the verdict they had already given. (Cheers.) In the study of a system of mutual education, they had in this colony for the last half-century been engaged, and the result of their observations had shown that seventy out of a hundred of the convicts cast upon their shores were of the most illiterate and ignorant of the human race; and six out of every hundred of these men could be taught to read and write. (Hear, hear.) An additional proof of the tendency of a want of education to produce crime was afforded by the fact, that out of a forty-one persons who were employed in the Gaol only six were able to read and write, and from such statistics as these, it was clear, was shown that this deficiency of education was the cause of the formation of crime in the minds of the unhappy and degraded criminals. It was the obvious duty of every state to prevent as well as to punish crime, and as it was shown that the want of education had been the main cause of crime, the necessary inference was, that the best means of preventing crime was, that by furnishing the most extensive means of education that the wide extent of the country, the scattered state of its population, and the expense of carrying out such a system would admit. (Cheers.) It was necessary in order to carry out this desirable object, that some system should be determined upon for distributing the available funds in such a manner as to be the most judicious and possible length in forwarding the object in view, of furnishing the means of education to all; and if some such mode could not be determined upon, it was the duty of the State rather to vote no funds at all for the purpose of education, than to adopt a partial system. So impressed was he with the justice of this position, that if some such system of universal education could be recommended in the report was not adopted, he should never concur in voting a single sixpence to the purposes of education under a more important and general one. (Cheers.) He should regretfully dissent from the report, not only because the length of time he would occupy would be unfair to those who had to come after him, but because it was his duty to say, elsewhere, to maintain the grounds upon which the report had been framed. (Cheers.) He had been actively engaged in the consideration of various subjects earlier than 1836, the period referred to by the speaker, and he remembered taking part in the proceedings at a meeting which was held with reference to it at the Pulteney Hotel, where a great many members of various Christian churches and sects were assembled, with the view of promoting the extension of the British and Foreign Society's system. Many of these gentlemen, he was happy to see around him at the present meeting, and they were all of opinion that the best way to proceed upon the point, that a general and comprehensive system of education was necessary. He was willing, himself, from the first, that if the various denominations of Protestants could agree upon a system, that should be made to the Roman Catholic community, for the separate education of their children, and he was therefore opposed, as an individual, to the adoption of the report. (Hear, hear.) He was influenced in his opposition to the report by the fact that he was not then acquainted with the system as he had since been; and, secondly, because he perceived in the English and Irish papers, that the report was a gross misstatement in which it was denominated as an irreligious and infidel system; at that time, he had not seen any of the books used by the Society, and was not disposed to believe all that had been said about the system. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Michael here remarked, that he had four copies of such books, one of which, at the time, he placed at Dr. Lang's disposal. At all events, he was not acquainted with the system, and derived his whole impressions from what he had seen in the English papers upon the subject, till his learned colleague in another place (Mr. Thryth) attended at the meeting alluded to, and endeavoured to show that the report was a gross misstatement. (Hear, hear.) and upon which reports he placed much reliance. Although his view upon this subject had undergone a material change, he thought he ought the British and Foreign Society's system of education, and that it was necessary to some general system of education amongst themselves; and when Bishop Broughton, who arrived at that time fresh from England, com-

(Dr. Lang), in common with the other members of the Protestant community, became more than ever strengthened in their opinions, not only that this system was an improper one, but that it was a system which was giving a system which might be available to their whole body. (Hear, hear.) It soon appeared, however, that this was utterly impracticable, and that the only way to avoid discussion as to what general system should be adopted, but a crusade against any general system at all. (Cheers.) The expenses of the system were enormous, and it was comparatively trifling but in the course of the eight or nine years had well elapsed since that period, these expenses had been enormous, and they should lift hear out the philosophy of the system, and the philosophy of the system experience by this outlay. (Hear, hear.) One of the consequences of this course was, that several schools were frequently established in places where there was no need of them, and sufficient for one, and in one village there were three of those petty schools, and three score-overs of teachers, where one good one would have been perfectly sufficient. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances, instead of the office of teacher being raised in its position to the intellectual capabilities of the individual, the individual was degraded to the position of a teacher, and the teacher spoken of by Oberlin, was but one degree removed from the keeper of pigs. (Cheers.) One of the best results indeed of such a system of education, was that it was a system which, but by its means the teacher would be

raised to that position, which, as a valuable member of society, he sought to occupy. (Cheers.) He was elected Secretary of the Society, and his labours on the Committee, he was as strongly in favour of the British and Foreign system as he was in 1835; and this would have been easily proved, had he not been thought the evidence by observing the nature of the question which he put to the witnesses; but by the force of the evidence which had been adduced, he has converted it of its impracticability. He had also shown the great necessity of a sound judgment, but was a poor fallible mortal; and he conceived it a great misfortune that mortals like himself should, in priding themselves upon their wisdom, be so liable to error, and thus lose this attribute of the Deity. (Cheers &c.) He was liable at any time to mistake, but he trusted also that whenever he made a mistake, he would be able to find it, and thus find courage to avow it. (Cheers.) He was the evidence of the benefits of this system by the evidence which had been adduced; and he had honestly avowed the conviction, by reason of which, although perhaps not the wisest course, he had given his cordial assent to the recommendations of the Committee, which had been adopted with but one dissentient voice. He was not only of opinion upon the right side of the question, but changes on the wrong side—as one of the most zealous advocates of the system, and the most devoted friend of the priest of the Romish Church; who, the

late meeting, had agitated so strongly against (Churches). It would be easier from this, that the more leading communities were divided in the same manner. It was noted that the Roman Church was divided in itself upon the same subject; the opinion being only in its infancy, but of some of its clergy not only in variance with reference to it. It proved from a letter, which he had received from an individual of Melbourne, by the overland mail, communicating the result of an Ecclesiastical Committee of the Town Council.

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some common grounds of Christianity in which they all agreed, and which they could tolerate. The only point on which they differed. (Cheers.) This was the chief argument in support of the comprehensive nature of these schools; and that the children were such as would develop the principles in such a manner that the whole Christian community must approve. (Heard.) He meant the children of Israel, many of whom were in the colony, and he said that there should be some limit, however; and as 99 out of every 100 in the colony were Christians, it was impracticable to effect any further extension of the schools to include the Jews as the Jews of the colony then were. He could assure his Hebrew brethren, however, that there was no desire whatever to exclude them, but that the majority were desirous of going hand in hand with them, sharing the benefits between them as far as practicable, and among the many people who had no desire to be presented in support of this measure, he pointed out one from the Israelite community. (Heard, cheer, and "there is one.") The United States of America the system pursued was not the one which was followed in England was even more unfavourable to their tenets than the one at present proposed; yet the principal Jewish Rabbi had expressed his concurrence in the measure.

concurrence, that although the Jews could not receive the New Testament as of Divine authority, they respected the excellent lessons of the Old Testament, and were not without wisdom. In the moral aspect of the system alone, it was entitled to the concurrence of the children of Israel; and their Christian brethren were contented so far to leave under their advantage for the advantage of the Jews, and to be enlightened in that point, which they (the Christians) deemed all important; they looked forward in the hope, that this divine conduct would be a blessing to the world.

Mr. TERRY, M. C., said he had nearly secured the meeting that he had no doctrine to disavow, no principle to retract, on the subject of education, and that he was not averse to the proposition subject that he had advanced in 1836, and, as he would not be able to attend, he would leave the subject to the accession to the cause of a general system of education, and to the efforts of the friends of the meeting. They had displayed a moral courage in the avowal of their present convictions—though at the same time they had been careful not to disparage or raise them in the estimation of all, the object of which was to show that the cause of education was an advantage and advancement of the humanity of which they were members. (Hear, hear.) Glad as he was to see the friends of education, and to hear the great assertion of some of those, who had been formerly his opponents, that they were now his friends, he regretted being separated by the latter when the recommendations of the Committee of the Legislative Council were presented to the Legislature, and he was glad to see movement in this subject in New South Wales was at length made, and that the friends of education in New South Wales now united in emphatically denouncing the excellent Governor, Sir Richard Bourke, and his Council.

the meeting, the very first note on the subject had been written by Mr. (Therry) in 1826, and had deep interest he took in it. I send you (he writes) some papers of the Commissioners of Education, which I have just received, and which I think will be of great assistance to the efforts of individuals to promote the education of the people. The principal feature in the Irish plan is the establishment of a system of schools, from religious instruction, will suit the mixed crowd of the poor, and will be of great service to the State. It is an increasing colony in that point which I am so anxious to have met in laying a good foundation, while from the influence of religious intolerance. Well informed, might that good Governor dread such influence, and might not be so ready to interfere with the Government, and blighting the measure of legislative benevolence, and the efforts of individuals to erect a noble statue of Sir Richard Bourke, and on its pedestal was engraved the record of its services in that country. (Hear, hear.) It need not, however, the influential recommendation of Sir Richard Bourke, to assure me that you will be of great service to the State. I was called so far to-day as 1826, by Mr. (Therry) was

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had convinced the judgment and satisfied the minds of each individual present, that no system could be adopted which would be framed by a committee, and would affect the great objects in view as the one proposed by the Society. The speaker also said that the great object of the meeting was to strengthen the minds of those who brought forth the resolutions, and to make them feel that they were going forward in the great work which they had taken in hand.

W. B. ALLEN seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

The meeting then adjourned at half-past seven.

The room was quite full, and the meeting applauded the speakers with great enthusiasm.

*Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP on
JOHN FAIRFAX, at the Morning Herald Press,
my Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New
South Wales, Monday, September 9, 1864.*

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